

WELDED LINKS

By BARBARA PHIPPS

They had passed through a bitter quarrel, the first real storm that had ever broken upon them.

A few hours later they met and agreed to separate. There should be no divorce—at least not at present—and they would divide the children, the boy to go with the father, the girl to remain with the mother. The father was now packing his belongings, something he had not done for a long while, and it came hard to him, not only because he was not used to it, but because of the sadness of breaking up a home.

The mother was in the nursery with the children. Her little boy was on her lap, the mother caressing him in a way he did not understand. Now and again she would start to go to her husband, fearing that he would not get his packing done aright. But the specter of discord interposed. All that had passed forever. She could endure the separation stoically were it not for the children. Poor little things, unconscious of what was before them! Every harsh word that had been spoken between their parents was to bring a pang to their young hearts that would wear upon them till they were grown and had families of their own, and even then it would be a spot sore to the touch.

A conveyance was to call for the father and the boy at 4 o'clock. The child's belongings had been collected by the mother, and as she deposited them in the trunk each article seemed to fall like a clod on his coffin. The playthings he loved smote her to the heart. Finally she got them all in. But it was not like a disagreeable work done and relegated to the past; it was the beginning of a horror that would never end.

At 4 o'clock a carriage drove up to the door. She heard its wheels on the pavement and, going to the window, looked out. Tears started afresh. She stood facing the window to conceal them. Her husband came to the door, and she heard him say:

"Ethel!"

How many times she had heard her name spoken by that same voice, always lovingly, until the day of the quarrel, when it had burned like lightning. Now, she fancied there was in it a deep sadness. She waited to dry her tears, then turned and faced him.

"Say goodbye to Robbie."

Goodbye to Robbie; better goodbye to life.

She steeled herself for the parting. Approaching the boy, she clasped him in her arms. The children looked at their father and mother and saw that some trouble hung over them, but they knew not what. Releasing her boy, she went to a closet, took down his overcoat and his hat and began to put on the coat.

"Where am I going, mamma?" he asked, with a trembling voice.

She tried to tell him, but she could not speak the words. A look told her husband to do it for her.

"You are going away with me, Robbie," he said.

"When am I coming back?"

There was an ominous silence.

"I'm not going away," said the boy, refusing to put his arms in the sleeves of his coat. His sister went to him, threw her arms about him and, looking up at her father, said:

"You shan't take Robbie away."

The mother gently tried to separate the children, but they clung to each other and to her. She looked a roseate appeal to her husband for help.

"Come, come, little girl," he said, laying his hand on the soft little arm. But she only clung the tighter to her brother and her mother.

"Papa," said the boy, "take mamma and Ethel, and I'll go with you."

"No, no," said the girl; "you and papa stay here with mamma and me."

Seeing her father's hand, she tried to put it round herself, her brother and her mother. The boy, seeing what she was endeavoring to do, caught his mother's hand and tried to do the same. The mother looked at the father. The eyes of both were wet. Then the father arose and beckoned his wife to join him in another room.

"Sweetheart," he said and paused. The words he would speak were choking in his throat. Finally he found voice to go on: "Give me another trial. I was—well, crazy, to talk to you as I did. Forgive me. I think I can go forever without."

He could not bear to designate the brutality of what he had said.

She covered her face with her hands; he went to her and put his arms about her.

"For their sake, for yours, I promise that I will never again lose my self control."

"I will try to bear with you as you bear with me," she moaned. "For their sakes perhaps we can."

"We must."

When they left the room the father went down and dismissed the carriage at the door, while the mother went to the children.

"Papa and Robbie are not going away," she said, kissing them.

The children clapped their hands and danced about the room.

That was their last violent quarrel. Both placed a guard upon their tongues and when the choler rose recalled the scene of their former intended parting. Meanwhile marital association as well as the children was drawing them closer together.

Strange.

A University of Chicago professor says the Rabi! Rabi! boy is passing. That's strange; he used to be flunking—Tiger.

The Cautious Father.

The Aspirant—Sir, may I count upon your support?

The Father—That depends, young man. Are you running for office or are you asking for my daughter's hand?—Puck.

\$165,000,000 IN NEW HAVEN SUIT

The Railroad's Stockholders Act Against Ex-Directors

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED

Is Charged That Vast Sums Were Used Illegally

New York, Aug. 31.—Former officers, directors and counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were made defendants yesterday in a liability and restitution suit for more than \$165,000,000, filed in the United States district court by five Massachusetts stockholders of the road.

The suit is based on evidence taken at the recent trial of William Rockefeller and other former directors of the road for criminal conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law, at hearings before the interstate commerce commission and various state industrial and railroad commissions, at which New Haven affairs were investigated. The plaintiffs are A. Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George O. Fisk, James F. Ray and Mary M. Clark, owners of \$1,250,000 worth of stock.

The defendants are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George McCullough Miller, James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Charles F. Brooks, James S. Elton, Henry K. McIlhenny, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft and Charles S. Mellen. J. P. Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton and Lewis Cass Ledyard also are named defendants as executors under the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, deceased. The executor of the estate of the late Hamilton McK. Twombly likewise is made a defendant, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company also.

JOHNSON LIKELY TO WIN NOMINATION BY 10,000 VOTES

California Governor Ahead for the United States Senate.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson will be the Republican candidate for United States senator at the November election, according to primary returns yesterday from more than half the precincts in the state. These indicate that his plurality over Willis Booth of Los Angeles will be about 10,000.

Detroit, Aug. 31.—Charles E. Townsend of Jackson, on the Republican ticket, has a majority in every precinct so far reported over William H. Hill for the United States senatorial nomination. The race for governor is too close to predict in advance.

EXPECT 25,000 TO HEAR WILSON

Democrats Complete Plans for Official Notification.

New York, Aug. 31.—Plans for the notification of President Wilson at his summer home, Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, on Saturday are being completed at Democratic headquarters.

The president and Mrs. Wilson will arrive at Shadow Lawn on Friday night and on Saturday at 1 o'clock will give a luncheon to the members of the national committee, the notification committee, the campaign committee and the New Jersey committee of arrangements.

The campaign committee and the notification committee will leave New York on a special train Saturday morning with delegations from Tammany hall and other organizations. The notification speech will be made by Senator Olin James of Kentucky and President Wilson will be the only other speaker. It is estimated at Democratic headquarters that 25,000 will be in attendance.

HUGHES READY TO START.

Republican Nominee Will Leave Estes Park, Col., This Afternoon.

Estes Park, Col., Aug. 31.—Charles E. Hughes, accompanied by his wife, tramped the lower trails of Mt. Mead for two hours yesterday morning, returning to his hotel, Mr. Hughes had a game of golf with his secretary, Laurence Green, and two visitors at Hotel Stanley. The nominee had planned to go to a "fish fry" yesterday noon, but decided later to have luncheon at the hotel instead.

This afternoon Mr. Hughes will renew his campaign trip. Before leaving the hotel he will make a short address from the porch. He will tell the guests he has been exceptionally well pleased with this quiet mountain resort and that he feels prepared for two months strenuous campaigning ahead of him. From Estes Park he will motor to Loveland, thirty-five miles away, where he will speak at the county fair. He will then go to Denver, leaving that city at 9 o'clock that night for Topeka, Kan.

One subject being discussed by the campaign party is the probability of a railroad strike Sept. 4. Mr. Hughes is giving the matter no cognizance personally. There was some talk Tuesday to the effect that the party would go direct from St. Louis to New York, eliminating the swing into Kentucky.

There appeared to be little likelihood yesterday, however, of any change in itinerary. If a strike is called at 7 o'clock Sept. 4, and no change is made in the schedule, the Hughes train will be about fifty miles outside Nashville.

GRANITEVILLE

Notice to the members of Court Rob Roy, No. 6, F. of A., wishing tickets for the private dance to be held on Saturday, Sept. 2: Tickets can be procured from the following committee, M. P. Sullivan, Albert Hooley, D. W. McLean, W. A. Vivian and John B. Rabitaille.

'TWERE EVER THUS

A close mouth catches no flies;—Cervantes.

Eggplant En Casserole.

Slice one large eggplant into thin slices; also slice quite thin three small onions, two garlic cloves, three tomatoes and one green pepper. Arrange the slices alternately in a buttered casserole, seasoning each layer with salt and pepper. Add four tablespoons of melted butter and cover. Cook over a slow fire or in a moderate oven until the eggplant is tender. Serve hot or cold, as desired.

Fragrant Linen.

When you pad your ironing board put some orris root between the layers of cloth. When the clothes are ironed on this it gives a delightful fragrance to them.

Beef Ragout.

Cut three pounds of the round of beef into inch cubes, dredge with seasoned flour, brown in beef drippings and transfer to a kettle. Brown four tablespoons of butter, blend in four tablespoons of flour, stir until brown, add gradually one and one-half cups of stock or water and pour the sauce over the meat. Add a half a chopped onion, one-half cup of diced carrot and two tablespoons of diced turnip. Season with paper and salt, cover closely and simmer about one and a half hours.

Four of a Kind.

One pineapple, three oranges, three lemons, three bananas, one-half cup sugar. Chop pineapple and pulp of oranges and lemons; mash bananas through a sieve. Add sugar and freeze.

Buttermilk Pie.

Cream one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of butter and one tablespoon of flour together. Add four well beaten eggs and a cup of buttermilk. Beat well. Line the pie tin with a crust and pour in the mixture. Sprinkle the top with cinnamon. Bake slowly. This is enough for two pies.

Hominy Griddlecakes.

Pour one cup of hot milk over one cup of cooked hominy and let stand overnight. In the morning add one and one-half cups of flour mixed and sifted with two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt and one tablespoon of sugar, then add two beaten eggs, one tablespoon of melted butter and last of all one cup of cold milk. Beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle.

Lemon Tarts.

To the pulp and grated rind of one large lemon add one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of melted butter and three eggs beaten separately. Line gem pans with rich paste, fill with the mixture and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Baked Bacon.

Instead of frying in the usual fashion, put the sliced bacon in a pan in the oven along with the rolls and bake until crisp, turning once. It will have better flavor, and the one heat cooks the two dishes.

Drop Nut Cookies.

Cream one-fourth of a cup of butter with half a cup of sugar. Sift a cup of flour with two teaspoons of baking powder and half a teaspoon of salt and add to the sugar and butter. Moisten with one-fourth of a cup of milk, stir in two eggs unbeaten, a cup of chopped nut meats, either peanuts, walnuts or pecans, flavor with vanilla or lemon and drop by teaspoons on a buttered sheet. Leave room to spread and bake quickly.

Jellied Apples.

Pare the apples, after coring, but only part way, so that they look as if setting in little cups. Put in a pan with enough water to keep them from burning and bake for 10 minutes, then fill hole left by core, and cover with a thick sprinkling of sugar and a little fine parings of lemon. Bake until done with occasional basting. Let cool, when the apple will be surrounded with a clear jelly.

Baking Powder Biscuits.

Sift two cups of flour with four teaspoons of baking powder and half a teaspoon of salt. Into this chop four tablespoons of lard, then mix to a dough with just enough milk to make a dough that can be rolled out. Cut into rounds and put, just touching, in baking pan. Bake brown in quick oven, rub tops with melted butter.

Jelly Omelets.

Make an omelet in the usual way. Just before it is rolled to send to the table spread the top with currant, apple, quince or grape jelly, fold over or roll and serve.

Summer Joys.

Joys of the good old summertime I'm quite convinced are many. And they are found in every clime, But still there are not any Which can compare with that delight Which fills our hearts with rapture, When, chasing skeeters through the night, At last we make a capture.

We hear these insects buzzing 'round, We feel their keen attention, And just how we our views expound 'Twould not be wise to mention; But now and then we see a pest And raised one hand and sent him— Ah! but that moment's happiest When we know we have got him.

—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Daudet in His Old Mill.

From the ruined mill in Fortvielle, "situated in the valley of the Rhone in the very heart of Provence, on a hillside clothed with pine trees and green oaks, the said mill, deserted for more than 20 years, and incapable of grinding, as appeared from the wild vines, mosses, rosemaries, and other parasitic growth which climb to the ends of its sails," from this mill, honorably leased at Pamprugon, in presence of two witnesses, Francis Mamai, life-player, and Louise, called Le Qique, crossbearer to the White Penitents, Alphonse Daudet writes to his friends, or records a story, as the whim takes him. He recounts legends that illustrate the habits and prejudices of the folks around. He visits the post Mistrail. * * * He spends nights with the customs officers. Sometimes, to gain intense naivete, to get closer still to the heart of things, he borrows the voice of a goat, of a partridge, of a butterfly. And the main object of it all is to render the external impression of this Provencal life more delicately, more intimately, more intimately than has ever been done before.

—Edmund Gosse.

AFFECTS THE CHURCH

Mexican Government to Supervise Property According to Decree

REVISION OF THE EDICT OF JUAREZ

Control over Opening New Places of Worship

Mexico City, Aug. 31.—A decree issued Tuesday night revises the law promulgated in 1850 by President Juarez putting all places of public worship under the direct control of the government. The decree means government regulation of all properties in Mexico. All property nationalized under the Juarez law and left to Catholic institutions and also all property of other religious institutions, ceded to them after the promulgation of the law, are involved by the decree.

The treasury department will look after the use, conservation and betterment of places of worship, while the department of the interior will control the opening of new places of worship. Although the temples are nominally in control of the clergy, the government reserves the right to police them. If they are used for other purposes than those prescribed by the law, their use for worship will be suspended, as also will be the case if religious services are discontinued for one year.

The government can divert church property to any public service at any time, but only through a decree by the first chief. Local authorities are warned not to transgress this right. When a temple is taken from any religious cult, the treasury and interior department will make an inventory, delivering to the churchmen in charge of the temple all ornaments, images, communion utensils and other things used in the religious services. An exception is made with regard to objects acquired before the passage of the law of nationalization of 1859. Those of an artistic nature or of historic interest will be placed at the disposition of the secretary of public instruction, for museums, libraries and other institutions.

LAYS PROSPERITY TO PEACE

And in Turn He Lays Peace to President Wilson's Policy.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 31.—Atty. Gen. T. W. Gregory, speaking here last night, attributed the prosperity the nation is now enjoying to the president's success in maintaining peace, defended his policy of resorting to "words and not deeds" in controversies with foreign countries and denounced Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency, for his attacks on the Wilson administration.

"As a part of his administration," Mr. Gregory said, "I here and now announce that so long as President Wilson presides over the destinies of this nation, so long will words and not deeds be resorted to in keeping peace with the nations until words have ceased to be effective and peace can no longer be honorably maintained. If this be treason to the American people, let candidate Hughes make the most of it."

"The unfortunate condition of other nations has a bearing upon the prosperity of our own," asserted Mr. Gregory, "but has conduced to our prosperity only because we have not become involved in the present war."

"If we had become engaged in this war, our condition would have become more or less that of the nations of Europe. The one man who has kept us out is the president. No one will deny this fact, but a former justice of the supreme court of the United States is announcing throughout the country that he is pained and humiliated at the methods which have been pursued in order to keep us at peace."

"He says that 'deeds' and not 'words' should have been resorted to, and that this administration has been faithless to the best interests of the nation. I confess to a feeling of astonishment when these views are expressed by a man who for the last six years has held a position on the greatest judicial tribunal known, a tribunal where words alone are effective, where no armed forces stand ready to enforce those words, and where those words are invariably obeyed because of their justice, wisdom and humanity."

"Is the honorable gentleman pained and humiliated because this country has been kept at peace? If so, let him state this boldly and take the consequences at the hands of the American people. Is the honorable gentleman pained and humiliated because of a result desired by every right-thinking citizen has been accomplished, but in a manner which the honorable gentleman thinks might have been improved upon? This seems to be the position of Mr. Hughes, and yet he does not tell us what mighty deeds he would have performed to bring about this same result."

"What deeds has he to offer to-day in lieu of the words which have kept this country at peace?"

"Under conditions which no human wisdom could have foreseen, President Wilson has accomplished results satisfactory to all men. Criticism of him should be just and generous. That actually indulged in by his opponent is neither just nor generous, but it at least makes clear to the American people that Mr. Hughes was peculiarly accurate when he said he had ceased to be 100 per cent a judge and had become 100 per cent a candidate."

"The course pursued by the president to utilize negotiations—'words not deeds'—has not only been the course dictated by humanity, prudence and sound judgment, but is the traditional foreign policy of the United States under presidents of every political faith."

"It was deeds and not words that precipitated the present European war. If words and not deeds had been resorted to, if these nations had negotiated, and not marched to battle, if diplomacy had been utilized and not force, the most foolish, the most useless and the most murderous war known to history would have been avoided."

"And yet, with this awful example before us, a candidate for the presidency of the United States is humiliated and ashamed because the man he is trying to supplant in the president's chair did not pursue a similar policy in handling the foreign affairs of our government."

Defending the president's diplomatic course in the controversy with Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania and the torpedoing of the Sussex, Mr. Gregory said:

"What would Mr. Hughes have done under the circumstances had he been president of the United States? Would he have declared war on Germany? Mr. Hughes has never yet dared answer this question, though it has been asked a thousand times."

"All the remedy which, by war or otherwise, could have been obtained has been and is being secured by stopping the practice and compensating the relatives of the dead for the wrong committed. Wherein, therefore, in this instance, have words been less effective than would have been deeds?"

After reviewing the Mexican situation, Mr. Gregory said:

"Mr. Hughes bitterly complains of our Mexican policy, denouncing it as weak and vacillating and says that if he is elected president a vigorous and effective course will be pursued which in some vague way he seems to think will bring about some desirable result, but how this is to be done and what the result is to be, he does not disclose."

"Strange to say, he denounces the most vigorous actions this administration has taken against Mexican bandits more than he does the negotiations by which the administration has up to this time kept us out of war with Mexico as well as with Europe."

"To sum it all up, Mr. Hughes is for 'words' when the administration resorts to 'deeds' and for 'deeds' when the administration resorts to 'words.'"

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How Dairy Farmers Keep Garlic From Milk.

Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, O., says that although large milk establishments have mechanical processes for taking odors out of milk and cream by means of an air blast, the dairy farmers cannot afford these inventions. The method sug-

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